WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PET OF THE PETTICOATS-FAMILY JARS-THIS EVENING COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED - HIS LAST

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Miss Kate Reignolds.
Mr. J. K. Mortinger. THIS EVENING—BOWERY THEATER.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—LITTLE BOY BLUE—SWISS COTTAGE—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

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DAY AND EVENING-TONEYMOON-KISS IN THE DARKDURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART. THIS EVENING-THEO. THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN CON-

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In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor Narol Bon, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano Sortes, all of which were exactly alike, and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unamimous award of the THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

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OFFICIAL.

Parts Exposition, 1867. Advices just received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American Sewing-Machines was awarded to Bitas Hows, it., as the manufacturer of the best sowing muchine that was ex-There were eights two different machines in competition for the Peries, and Mr. Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legies of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of

the award is as follows:

"Cobjectateur Elias Howe, Jr.,
promoteur de la machine à coudre d'or."

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Hono. as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Moos Etias Hows, jr., fabricant de machines à condre, exposunt," which, translated into English

padricant de machines a control copositor.

Teeds: "Mr. Ettas Hown, jr., maker of sewing machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "Buttonhole Machine," and not for the Sewing Machine, THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING-MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of

4307 was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which BLIAN HOWE, jr., is President. THE HOWE MACHINE Co.

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THE PIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS. This medal being distinctly classified first in order of me at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY. This final verdict of the only tributest determining the rank of the

THE STEINWAY PIANOS At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited. In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and com parison of all the shusical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition,

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

of the writer-his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannet undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Statements of Gen. Butler and Com missioner Ould regarding the Exchange of Prisoners, an Address from "The Friends of a Quiet Sunday" on the Excise Laws, the Surratt trial, letters from our special correspondents at Canea and Athens, and Court Reports, appear on the second page; the Money Article and Markets on the third page; and a notice of Gail Hamilton's "Wool-Gathering," and a letter on Literary Matters in France, from our Paris correspondent, on the sixth page. correspondent, on the sixth page.

Another frightful mining disaster is reported in Moravia, by which more than one hundred workmen were killed or injured.

A Republican mass meeting was held in Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday evening, in which the freedmen, were a majority. Resolutions were adopted pledging support and good faith to the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

Just previous to the adjournment of Congress, the President sent to the Senate a mass of dipfomatic correspondence between our Government and the Cabinet of Juarez., There are no new points of importance in this correanondence.

At a trial of mowing and reaping machines which took place yesterday on the Imperial farm at Vincennes, France, the American inventions were declared by the jury to excel all others. Mr. McCormick received the highest prize for his reaper and mower.

The Prussian Government continues its negotiations with Denmark. A note is now being prepared in Berlin which will state what guarantees Prussia expects Denmark to give to the Germans of North Schleswig before it will consent to the retrocession of this district to

The full statement of the Federal and Confederate Commissioners upon the subject of the exchange of prisoners, as printed in another column, will throw some light upon what should be made the subject of a thorough investigation by a Special Congressional Com-

The State election in Tennessee takes place to-day. The military authorities have made preparations for enforcing the peace in the larger cities, but it is feared that many collisions will be the result of the bitter partisan feeling which prevails throughout the State.

The President's instructions to District-Attorneys and Marshals of the United States to watch vigilantly all attempts to violate the neutrality laws or fit out filibustering expeditions against friendly neighbors deserves our hearty thanks. In spite of Escobedo, there are some crazy adventurers among us who want to conquer Mexico, and Mr. Johnson's warning may not be misplaced.

In the Convention yesterday a resolution of inquiry into the capacity of the canals, as at present constructed, was adopted. The article upon suffrage was referred to the Committee on Revision, with power to correct any inconsistencies. The Controller of this city was instructed to report the sums annually received indorse either. He may be incompetent cr from the several sources of city revenue, with the expenses incurred in their collection. The Committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of School Commissioner and substituting the former system of school supervision.

A few weeks ago a ship-load of four hund-

red Mormon emigrants landed at this port from England, and set out across the Plains for the City of the Great Salt Lake. By all accounts it seems certain that they will find their forty such companies to do their utmost, withparadise in a sad turmoil when they get to it, and the Saints in a most ungodly rumpus. The schism to which we alluded a short time ago has become so wide, and has made such an ugly wound, that there is little prospect of its ever being healed. Brigham Young is boldly denounced. His followers have ceased to obey him; his adversaries set him at defiance. When he falls, the keystone of the Mormon structure is overthrown. The Latter Day Church cannot outlast its great prophet. It is said that Young is about to remove to the newly-discovered gold mines of Utah; but places when those who hold it feel sure that we are loth to believe that he so quickly they can profitably dispose of it. The testi-gives up the fight, and it is more mony is general that most of the negroes-all probable that he will make a determined stand at his capital. At any rate, to become owners of land, though it be but an the Mormon difficulty, which has perplexed us acre each; and every one who owns an acre for so many years, seems to be rapidly solving and a cabin will be a better citizen thenceitself without our assistance. In another gene- forth. He will have employment for his ration we may hope to see the polygamists of spare hours and incitement to save and im-

abiding and industrious race of new settlers. If they withstand the combined influences of internal discord, the Pacific Railway, and the tide of immigration which will be attracted to

A NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

character to which history affords no parallel.

The fertile soil of "the Garden State" rejoices the heart of man with a prodigious fertility not only in staples but in ideas; and one of the ideas most rife there would seem to affirm the blessedness of getting and keeping over head and ears in debt, and of paying, if you must pay at all, in some sort of promise or symbol that costs nothing. Thus, a meeting was recently held "at Haight's school-house, in the township of Meridian, La Salle County, Illinois. for the purpose of considering the financial 'condition of the country." This meeting resolved to inaugurate a new party, which is to be launched at a mass-meeting at Ottawa, on the 9th day of September. The initial gathering, whereof the Hon. Obed W. Bryant was Chairman, and Martin Allen Secretary, after discussion," gravely

after discussion," gravely

1. Resolved, That the same inflation of currency under which the national debt was contracted shall be maintained until the debt shall have been paid.

2. Resolved, That to carry out this policy there should be organized a New National Policy Party.

3. Resolved, That this meeting adjourn for the purpose of consulting with and procuring the cooperation of those of similar views, and meet again at such time and place as shall be designated by James Adair; and that he is hereby authorized to call such meeting.

-"Here's richness," as Mr. Squeers once enthusiastically observed. The National Debt was contracted in part when our Currency was at par with Gold, and in part under all manner of rates of depreciation from one per cent. up to 260. There is no "same inflation of cur-"rency," as ought to be notorious, even within the shadow of "Haight's school-house"-there can be noue. That inflation was first progressive, then vacillating-is vacillating still. The fundamental assumption of the inflation-loving Suckers is as unfounded as their notion is absurd.

most of our Public Debt is payable, principal and interest, in coin, and that all the rest is rapidly becoming so. The Seven-Thirties are expressly convertible into Specie Sixes at maturity, and are so converted without exception. Hence, inflating the Currency, or keeping it inflated, cannot possibly diminish the burden of the National Debt. That Debt calls for gold; and we must very soon buy gold, and pay whatever premium is charged therefor, to in. And, whenever a loan falls due-as loans specie debt of \$100,000,000.

The "New National Policy Party" will not, therefore, achieve anything on its present tack. have chosen a position of frank, unequivocal adherents in La Salle County than "Haight's "school-house" can hold. To attempt anything short of that, is to try to be knaves and only succeed in being fools.

We respectfully suggest to the adjourned meeting at Ottawa, this modification of the platform, which will greatly improve its

Resolved, That the Currency be kept inflated till the National debt be paid.
 Resolved, That the National Debt be not paid at all.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTHERN INDUSTRY. The State of North Carolina has 1,500,000 acres

Swamp Lands that remain public property, simply because, under the old regime, no one supposed them worth owning. These are of course by far the richest lands in the State, voted to the cause of Education; and companies are being formed to purchase, drain, survey, rill, and the like, who, whatever errors they plot, and sell them in small tracts to settlers might commit in the decision of political quesand cultivators. In many cases, these swamps have been receiving and retaining the wash of the higher lands around them until they are "rich as mud" to a depth of ten and even twenty feet, and would grow heavy crops for successive years of the most exhausting plants -Hemp, Tobacco, Indian Corn-without seems ing at all impoverished.

Such swamps are common throughout the South, and have been very rarely and slightly improved... There is a large one in Mississippi which, it is said, no man has ever crossed or even considerably penetrated, so sodden and miry is its surface and so dense its covering of trees, bushes, and matted vines. It is the impenetrable lair of the beast of prev, the haunt of the venomous reptile; and yet a few thousand dollars may suffice to drain it, so that its timber may pay the cost of rendering it habitable and productive. Thus the great Dismal Swamp of lower Virginia and eastern North Carolina is already being mined for Peat, and will yet be a most productive and densely peopled region. All over the South, new prospects are opened, new sources of wealth are

revealed, in the beneficent light of Free Labor. A Mississippian advertises that he is the agent of a company just formed in the South which proposes to purchase large Southern estates, survey them out into small tracts, and sell them to actual settlers. We know nothing of him or his company, and nowise knavish, his company may be a myth, and his scheme a swindle; but the idea is a good one, and perfectly practicable. If a company with barely \$1,000,000 cash capital, under competent management, were to do thoroughly what this man proposes, it might pay its stockholders twenty-five per cent. per annum and do immense good to all concerned, transforming many thousands of shiftless and needy, homeless, hopeless persons into thrifty, comfortable, independent freeholders. And there is room for out at all interfering with each other.

The common assertion that there is money" at the South imparts only a lack of confidence. When the Incumbered Estates act took effect in Ireland, and great, properties were sold under the hammer, it had been predicted that the purchasers must be found in England or Scotland, as no one in Ireland could pay for them; yet most of them were bought and paid for by Irishmen, as all would have been had they been sold cheap enough. Money will come forth from ten thousand hidingof them who are good for anything-are anxious the great Plains quietly absorbed by a law- prove. The South would profit immensely by

making every poor man the owner at some rate of his cabin and garden.

It is quite true, as the President of the Virginia Agricultural Society urges, that the great-Utah by the discovery of gold in the Territory, est efficiency and economy in cultivation is not they will show a stability and strength of attainable through small farms. The able and skillful cultivator of several hundred acres can afford to hire his poor neighbors and pay them more money than they could make on their petty farms. But Southern Free Labor is yet in its infancy, and the owners of great estates lack the capital and often the capacity for their thorough cultivation. The work directly in hand is to make every one a contented, thrifty laborer; and this is attainable only through small farms. Sell every poor man in the South what land he can pay for-from two to twenty acres-and there will remain far more large farms and plantations than money can be found to work, or even half work.

We trust the means may be organized or created whereby Northern capital may be largely devoted to the extension of Southern agriculture. One hundred millions might be so invested in the South as to increase by at least that sum the annual production of the soil. The South will this year grow more grain than she ever did before, and will make, it is estimated, some 2,500,000 bales of Cotton. Yet there are planters who, with a well-secured loan of \$1,000, could have increased their crop by at least \$2,000, giving increased employment to labor and rescuing the needy from famine. We trust that systematic efforts will be made to supply all who need loans, and can give ample security, before the opening of another

THE CONVENTION AND THE JUDICIARY. If we are to believe the reports which are brought from the Constitutional Convention by members from this part of the State who oughf to be familiar with the views of the Committee on the Judiciary, there is but little hope for a thorough reform in our judicial system. It is said that not only will the elective system be retained, but also the present mode of electing by districts; and that, in Their scheme coolly ignores the vital fact that short, the only change that will be made will consist in lengthening the term of office. That this will be an entirely inadequate remedy for the monstrous evils which exist in this city, every sensible man must know, if he is at all familiar with the facts. It may well be that in the rural districts the only evils felt are those which arise from the dependence of Judges upon local politicians for renomination. But in this city we have got far beyond that. We have here Judges who make such profit meet even our interest, if inflation is persisted out of their offices as to enable them to buy up the politicians. We have Judges whose frequently do and .must-we shall have patronage is so enormously profitable to their to borrow \$140,000,000 in currency to pay off a immediate hangers-on, as to make a little 'ring" of their own, the power of which, concentrated upon a single object, is sufficient to overcome the scruples or dislike of Its aim is clear enough, but its "Policy" will the great "ring" which, in general, rules all not reach it. Let it come boldly, squarely out the affairs of the city. It is very well unagainst paying the Debt at all, and it will derstood, among those who are familiar with such matters, that Judges, and those of the rascality, whereou it can doubtless rally more | most objectionable kind, have been forced upon the party managers here, much against their will, by influences which were brought to bear exclusively upon this object. It is easy to say that, once elected, these Judges are independent of the men who nominated them. As far as their salaries are concerned, that is true; but those are but a paltry consideration with corrupt Judges. They need their go-betweens, the bribery brokers, the referees and receivers who will divide fees and keep secrets, and other accomplices, who must be retained in good humor as long as the Judges in part-nership with them remain upon the bench. The power of such men is not lessened by giving the Judge an office-tenure of twenty years or for life.

We have no desire to gain any partisan advantages by the reconstruction of the Judiciary. We are entirely satisfied that the and most of them are covered by timber, now Judges of this City and Brooklyn should be inaccessible, which would of itself repay the taken from the predominant party. But we cost of drainage. These lands she has now de- want the bench to be occupied by such men as Messrs. O'Conor, Bosworth, Lord, Burtions, would be perfectly impartial in the private controversies which constitute ninety-nine hundredths of the business coming before the courts. Such men are driven from the bench under the present system. Judge Bosworth has already been expelled. Judge Daly was warned long ago that he was in danger, and narrowly escaped a hostile demonstration in public. Some of the new men are of very equivocal character, and if a general election of Judges took place in this city to-day, it is likely

that the bench would be yet more degraded. We again ask the Citizens' Association why it remains quiescent at this critical time. It has, in a languid way, asserted the necessity of change; but it has not collected and published the facts which would convince the mass of honest citizens of that necessity. We are at a loss to comprehend this inaction on the part of the only organization to which the plundered citizens of New-York can look for counsel, or to which the Convention is likely to listen with respect. We are willing to publish any statements it has to make, to use any information that it may? furnish, and to aid it by all means in our power.

THE LORDS AND THE PEOPLE. Privileged orders are almost always blind,

and there is no one so obstinate as the wearer

of hereditary titles in standing up against an ir-

resistible force and bracing himself against a current which, unless he bends to it, must sweep him to destruction. It is among the greatest objections to aristocratic classes that they are so apt to stand still while the rest of the world moves onward, so slow to appreciate the changes which every day works in the spirit and thought of the nation, so insensible of the growth of popular strength, so hasty in opposing that strength when opposition is hopeless, and so ignorant of the mischief which must follow their impotent opposition. When Louis XVI. summoned the States General of France to seek a remedy for the disorders which were fast ripening into the great revolution, he might have saved both his throne and his head had the nobles manifested as clear a comprehension of the situation as the Third Estate or even the clergy. Had not the privileged classes at the very outset resolutely turned their faces backward and refused to confront the revolution in public sentiment which was rapidly bringing about a grand revolution in society and politics, the National Assembly might never have been organized, and the kingdom might have been quietly reformed without the bloody scenes which soon followed. Even after the Assembly, amid the applause of all France, had set out with success upon the task of national renovation, the nobles, with a wrong-headedness which to later generations seems incredible, put out their weak hands to obstruct the popular torrent, and induced the king to disperse the deputies by force of arms. That was the beginning of he revolution. The current was not checked i

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867. until it had overwhelmed forever all who tried

to oppose it. The House of Lords, in Great Britain, are imitating the old nobility of France. With an obstinacy and folly which will seem to the future historian not less amazing than the stupidity of the courtiers of Louis XVI. they are trying, by vexatious amendments to the Reform bill, to stop the revolution which is quietly elevating the people to their proper place in the political fabric. They appear not to comprehend that the proposed change in the system of popular representation is not the work of a party, but the demand of a nation, and a demand which there is plain proof cannot be denied or evaded. To array themselves against it will only only insure their own destruction, and may possibly throw the whole empire into disorder. Reform is inevitable. The absolute ascendancy of the titled aristocracy in British politics has passed away forever. Let not the House of Lords repeat the blunder of the French nobles, or England may feel some of the same misfortunes which a

blundering aristocracy brought upon France. BEREZOWSKI.

There was a curious scene in the Assize Court of the Seine on the 15th, of July, when Berezowski was tried for attempting to assassinate the Czar. Before the witnesses were called, the presiding judge, according to the custom in such cases, subjected the accused to a long interrogation, which sometimes took the form rather of an argument than of questioning. The indictment had already given a pretty minute history of the prisoner's life, and a description of his habits. The judge now took up the narrative, and recounted the incidents of the assassination, the buying of the pistol, the hammering of the bullets to make them fit, the movements of the imperial procession, the reasons why the route had been altered, the firing of the shot, and the providential bursting of the pistol. Since witnesses were at hand to testify to all these facts, and Berezowski had already admitted them, it is not easy to see why the judge need have made them the texts of a discourse, nor why that functionary should have held the discussion with the accused which thereupon ensued upon the morality of political assassination. But for some of the other questions, inapt as they seem when put to a man who is on trial for his life, the reason is plainer. No regicide can be brought into a French court, but a more illustrious criminal

will stand beside him at the bar. No poor crazy exile, maddened by the wrongs of his country, can be sentenced for attempting the murder of his country's oppressor, but the world will mentally pronounce sentence against the usurper who planted his imperial throne upon the grave of a murdered republic. The pistol shot in the Bois de Boulogne on the 6th of June woke the slumbering echoes of the 2d of December. It was the business of the presiding judge both to convict and to defend; it was his part while punishing the avenger of Poland to impress it upon the public that the wretched man was not also an avenger of France. For Napoleon rode beside the Czar when Berezowski made his criminal attempt, and there were those who thought that it was not for Alexander that the shot was intended. But the Pole was frank in all his replies. He had aimed at the Czar; he had no purpose of killing the Emperor of the French; he thought it right to slay the man who had murdered his countrywho, with a stroke of the pen, had sent hundreds of youth to Siberia, and had filled hundreds of households with mourning. "Ah, "but suppose, wretched man," interrupts the their own Government, and that his faith judge, "suppose your bullet had struck the "Emperor of France; suppose-for bullets are | could only say that he left the issue of the hour in the august ruler whose hospitality you have abused; did you never reflect upon this dreadful contingency? Ye heavens! had he been killed, what would have happened!"

What would have happened, indeed? Why, only that the oppressor of France would have fallen by a blow meant for the oppressor of Poland; the exiles of Cayenne would have been avenged instead of the exiles of Siberia. M Berthelin's exclamations were rather ingenious and effective; but for the life of us we cannot see that the danger of the Emperor made the attempt upon the Czar a whit more atrocious. We cannot see that a greater wrong would have been done to the world by the murder of the one than by the murder of the other. Berezowski, however, did not say this. The sufferings of his own country seem to have filled his whole mind and left no place for resentment of the wrongs of others. Were these the "extenuating circum-'stances" in his case which saved him from the guillotine, that when he had a chance to shoot at Napoleon he shot at somebody else, and when he might have denounced in open court the author of the coup d'état he poured out all his indignation upon Alexander ?

The English Trades Unions appear to be the most unmitigated despotisms in the world. Even since the Broadhead exposures, a unionist of Sheffield has been arrested for threatening to blow up a fellow-workman who refused to pay to the trade, and in another place four bricklayers were brought before a magistrate recently for attempting to throw one of their comrades off a scaffold and severely assaulting him, because he had violated a rule of the Union by shaving off his mustache. That free men can voluntarily enter associations which claim such a preposterous authority over the actions of individuals is to Americans almost incredible. There is something evil in the condition of the English workingmen which we can hardly appreciate.

OBITUARY.

CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK. Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick, a veteran and highly-estoemed popular writer of the United States, died yesterday at the residence of Mr. Minot, near Rox-She will be buried to-morrow, in her native town of Stockbridge. Miss Sedgwick was born in 1789, being at the time of her death in her 78th year. Her first book, entitled "A New, England Tale," which appeared in 1822, gained her reputation and success. In 1824 she published a second tale, "Redwood," which was republished in England, and within a brief period translated into French, Italian and Swedish. In 1827 was published "Hope Leslie; Or, Early Times in America." All three of these works are re markable for quickness and accuracy of observation correct study, and great charm of style. In 1830 she issued "Clarence;" in 1832, "Le Bossu;" and in 1835 'The Linwoods;" and a collection of shorter tales. In the next three years she issued a series of books whose popularity was and continues so great that they may justly be called "people's books"—the "Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," "Means and Ends, Home," and " Love Token for Children." In 1841 she published, on her return from Europe, a she published, on her return frem Europe, a charming volume of Travel, "Letters from Abroad to Kindied at Home;" in 1848 appeared "Milton Harvey and Other Tales." In 1857 appeared from her pen a novel of American society, as graceful, lively, charming, and good as anything of her younger days, "Married or Single?" In 1858 she issued a life of Joseph Curtis, one of our most honored and benevolent citizens, which had also a wide circulation. She was the author, besides, of a great number of cesays and stories in magazines, all pervaded and informed with her clear good sense, and graced by a charm of style of which she was the master during her whole life.

## WASHINGTON.

CERTIFIED STONE STREET

DELEGATIONS FROM ALABAMA AND PENNSYLVA. NIA AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. SHERIDAN—GEN. GRANT'S POLFTI-CAL ANTECEDENTS-THE IDAHO OF VICIALS NOT TO BE REMOVED DURING THE RICESS.

Y THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31, 1867. Gen. Thomas has been named in newspapers ar the probable successor of Gen. Sheridan in the Fifth District. Gen. Thomas has not been considered in that connection by the President, and it is known that he prefers to retain his present command in Tennessee. He was originally selected under the first reconstruction act to take command of the Third District, but advised the President to give it to Gen

It has been stated in some of I the newspapers that Gen. Grant was heretofore a Democrat. A Member of Congress informs me that, in a conversation with him last week, the General said he had been a Whig while that party was in existence, and that the only Democrat he ever voted for as President was Buchanan, but that he was never a politician, and rarely voted at all.

Two delegations of politicians called on President Johnson to-day. The first was a delegation of Alabama Rebels, who are here fresh from the State, and who called on the President to give him some advice in relation to affairs in their State. Gen. Pope, as Military Commander of Alabama, does not suit these men. In their interview to-day they told the President that Gen. Pope is as bad as Gen. Sheridan, it not worse. They accuse him of being tyrannical, obnoxious, and an anti-Johnson man-which, interpreted, means that Gen. Pope is aiding the Union men of Alabama in preference to the Rebels, and he is carrying out the Reconstruction act according to the meaning Congress put upon it, and not in the Johnsonian sense. After they had told a long story, the Alabamians entreated the President to remove Gen. Pope after he removes Sheridan. The President heard their story, and replied that he would make a note of their grievances. He thanked them for their kind wishes in regard to a continuance of his present good health, and told them to go home and be patient, and in the end the Constitution and Alabama would be vindicated. When Alabama had been disposed of, a delegation of

Conservative Republicans from Pennsylvania, headed by the notorious political trickster, Jo. Flanagan, waited on his Excllency. The delegation, in addition to Mr. Flanagan, consisted of John Welsh and Mr. Cosshall of Philadelphia, N. Sawyer of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Bevans of Union County, They related to the President a long story, which translated is as follows: These men are old politicians. During the war they acted with the Republican party, held office, and were fed. When Mr. Johnson left the Republican party, these men also left, and formed a new party called the Conservative Republican. This party, all teld in the State, consisted of about one-eighth of all the Federal office-holders in Pennsylvania, who supported Mr. Johnson for the purpose of holding office. For their supposed influence, Flanagan & Co. were last Fall appointed to office in Pennsylvania. When the Senate met in the Winter, they were all rejected and thrown out. Finding that they were defeated in their little plans in making a Johnson Republican party, they began to get back into the party they deserted. Failing to get Federal offices they have become exceedingly hungry, and expected to control some of the nominations of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, in their election this Fall. They have been snubbed by the Democracy and kicked by true Republicans, and hence they seek President Johnson, to tell him that the great Conservative Republican party of Pennsylvania will not support the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania at the coming election. The President replied to the delegation that he could not see how he could settle the little difficulty between his auditors and the Democracy of Pennsylvania. His platform is the Constitution, the flag with 37 stars, and the eagle. He also informed them that, inasmuch as he had declared that the people must be trusted with in the people had not yet been shaken, he uncertain-that the blow you aimed at the their hands, and as to the mode of the practical Czar had penetrated the innocent breast of organization of the people of a great State, he must leave it to the friends of both wings of his supporters, but he trusted that the true men of Pennsylvania would bury past political differences for the promotion of the common end, to wit: the early restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitu-

The Assistant Attorney-General to-day informed the applicants for the Idaho appointments that the Attorney-General had decided that Mr. Ballard, the present Governor, and the other territorial officials annot be removed during the recess of Congress.

Various parties availing themselves of a former noice of the Treasury Department, have forwarded to the Secretary the required proofs that they legitimately acquired possession of some of the \$370,000 worth of Missouri State bonds which were abstracted seven or eight years ago from the Interior Depart-

The Secretary has accordingly removed the caveat from the cases of these bona fide holders, and the interest of the bonds held by them will, therefore, be paid in New-York, where the State of Missouri has leposited funds for that purpose. The Treasury Department acts separately upon all such cases. In the Surratt trial to-day Mr. Merrick, one of the

counsel for the defense, began his argument on behalf of the prisoner. He spoke during the whole session to-day, and expects to finish to-morrow at noon. His speech created a good deal of outside comment from its Rebel utterances, and may be summed up as follows: Mrs. Surratt was innocent, and Holt got the witnesses in this case to perjure themselves, so as to screen his guilt. The Jury, and not the Court, are judges of the law, and the conspirator s responsible only for what he personally does, and is not implicated by the acts of his associates. Chief-Justice Chase arrived here to-day, and ex-

pects to remain a week or two. Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, proposes to go to New-Hampshire next Saturday, to e gone about two weeks.

Gen. Grant is still in the city. He will not go to Col. Tappan of the Indian Commission left for St.

Louis to-night. Mr. Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, started today on a tour of inspection along the Canadian berder. He will go from here along the sea border as far as Eastport, Me., and thence to Detroit, Mich.

to \$789,770 81. Total for the month, \$24,734,756 14. THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

h. The receipts from Internal Revenue, to-day, amount

GALVESTON AN INFECTED PORT. NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—The Board of Health has declared Galveston an infected port, and requested the Governor to include that city in his proclamation-

Only two cases of yellow fever are reported in this city-DECREASE OF CHOLERA AT FORT HARKER. Sr. Louis, July 81 .- The surgeon at Fort Harker reports that no cases of epidemic cholera have occurred there for some days. The few cases last week were sporadic, and due to care lessness or specially mbhealthy circumstances. The people are returning to Elliworth, and there is nothing now to deter trade or travel.

A serious accident occurred to the Hon-Frederick W. Seward on Monday, at Aurora. Cayuga County. Secretary Seward, with his son, his son's wife, and a party of laddes, paid a visit during the day to the Hon. E. B. Morgan, former member of Congress from that district. In the afternoon, the party, with Col. Morgan, started to pay a visit to Mr. Wells, President of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Company. As they started, the party, except Secretary Seward, was in Mr. Morgan's carriage. Frederick Seward was standing on the driver's seat, and Col. Morgan stood on the ground holding the lines. The horse became restive and unmanageable, and broke loose running without being checked about 20 rods, tipping over in the ditch, and completely demolshing the carriage. Frederick Seward was badly out in the forehead, with deep gashes about his pend and face, but his injuries will not prove serious Secretary Seward was in another carriage, and was uninjured. The remainder of the party, consisting of the ladies in the carriage, escaped with some bruises, but us very serious injury. A serious accident occurred to the Hon-